NOTE XXV.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF COPROPHAGOUS LAMELLICORN COLEOPTERA FROM SUMATRA.

BY

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1. *Onthophagus rugicollis*, sp. n.

Niger, flavo-setulosus, capite antice rotundato, medio carinula transversa, postice carina tridentata, thorace rugose punctato, medio baseos breviter sulcato, elytris interstitiis leviter convexis, asperato-punctatis, pedibus rufopiceis, tarsis obscure rufis. ♂. — Long. 6 mm.

Body of a somewhat elongated oval shape, depressed on the superior surface of the elytra, black, the thorax with a faint metallic hue; the surface sparingly covered with short yellowish hairs. The head rounded anteriorly, finely and rather densely punctuated, intermixed with a rather considerable number of large punctures; the middle of the head with a small transverse keel which is slightly arched; the posterior margin of the head tridentate, the median tooth a little shorter but broader at its base than the lateral ones. Thorax coarsely punctuated, the punctuation squamiform on the anterior portion, rugose on the posterior portion; the sides regularly rounded, deeply sinuated behind, the base very finely margined, with a rather deep but short longitudinal groove in the middle and distinctly angular towards the scutellum. Elytra inconspicuously striated, the interstices depressed along the striae, which make the latter appear wider than they really are, and convex in the middle, with a slight rasplike punctuation placed in more or less regular longitudinal series. The pygidium densely and strongly punctuated, with long yellowish hairs. Under surface of the body pitchy; the anterior tibiae and the tarsi reddish brown, the antennae ferrugineous. (Male).

This new species should be placed close to *O. incisus* Har. [1]) and *orientalis* Har. [2]). It differs from them by its much smaller size, from *incisus* by the interstices of the elytra which are convex at the middle, from *orientalis* by the punctuation of the thorax which is much stronger and more rugose.

A single specimen, captured in October 1877 at Moeara Laboe,. has been brought home by the recent Scientific Sumatra-Expedition.

2. *Onthophagus laevis*, sp. n.

Subdepressus, nitidus, niger, pedibus piceis, tarsis, palpis antennisque piceorufis, his clava rufotestacea, capite margine postico tuberculo acuto, thorace dorso antico medio breviter emarginato, postice sulco distincto, elytris sat profunde striatis, interstitiis convexis, laevibus. ♂. — Long. 9 mm.

Body of a somewhat elongated oval shape, slightly depressed on the superior surface; of a shining black color, smooth, the legs of a brownish black, the tarsi, the palpi and the antennae reddish, the club of the latter of a reddish yellow. Head regularly rounded anteriorly, with a very obsolete punctuation, and an arched keel across

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1) *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia naturale di Genova.* Vol. X (1877) p. 52.

2) *Coleopterologische Hefte.* IV (1868) p. 83.

the middle; the hind margin of the head armed with a small toothlike tubercle in the middle The thorax rather densely punctuated, the punctures however rather shallow, slightly truncated anteriorly, with a slight triangular excavation just behind the small cephalic horn, the sides regularly rounded, the base not margined, carrying opposite to the scutellum a small although very distinct tooth, from which a longitudinal dorsal groove extends which disappears towards the middle. Elytra regularly oval, rather deeply striated, the striae groove-shaped, slightly indented dorsally, the interstices distinctly convex, smooth. Pygidium shining, rather densely punctuated. The metasternal plate smooth. The posterior metatarsus with a single obtuse tooth at its exterior border. The apical spur of the anterior tibiae not bent inward, obtusely rounded at the apex. (Male).

Only a single specimen of this new species, captured in November 1877 at Moeara Laboe, has been brought home by the Sumatra-Expedition. The species seems to be very well characterised by the small pointed tubercle placed in the middle of the hind margin of the head in the male sex, as well as by its smooth and shining black surface. I do not know any other species with which it might possibly be confounded.

3. *Liparochrus derasus*, sp. n.

Modice convexus, piceus, capite thoraceque dense fortiter punctatis, elytris striis fere 20 punctorum majorum, dorso autem medio post scutellum laevigatis, apice singulatim truncatis, angulo suturali ipso breviter denticulato. — Long. 8 mm.

Of a brownish black on the upper surface; the legs, the more or less transparent apex of the elytra and the under surface of the body of a reddish brown; the antennae ferrugineous. Head strongly punctuated, the clypeus of an obtusely rounded oval shape, the mandibles semicircular exteriorly, considerably protruding over the labrum. Thorax with the anterior angles pointed, the posterior ones rounded, its surface very strongly and densely punctuated, with a slight longitudinal depression opposite to the scutellum. The latter is a narrow triangle. Elytra with more than twenty rows of rather large punctures, somewhat confused on the sides; before the middle and on both sides of the suture a shining space; the apex of the elytra notched, and with a small tooth at the suture. The undersurface of the body hardly pubescent. The anterior tibiae tridentate. The first joint of the club of the antennae embracing the following.

It is a very peculiar species, which shows considerable affinity to the *Hybosorus* and the *Phaeochrous*, but as I have observed only five abdominal segments it will have to be placed among the *Liparochrus*, which it moreover resembles by the strongly rounded posterior angles of the thorax.

Two specimens, captured in June 1877 at Simawoeng, have been brought home by the Sumatra-Expedition.

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